CONSULAR POWERS.

lowing article, making an exhibit of the powers in- Earl commenced by referring to the origin of the dispute herent in the American Consulates in China and between American and British colonial fishermen, and Turkey, respecting which we should be wholly in- proceeded to state the course taken by the late Governcredulous were not its truth vouched for upon authority so respectable as that of WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., duced some jealousy on the part of the American Governthe Editor of that journal, who is now on a tour of ment; but Mr. Webster, having considered the question travel in the East, as well as by the provisions and fairly understood the objects and sentiments of her which the Post quotes from the Statute-book of the Majesty's Government, at once gave a cordial assistance United States. The subject is one which, we can- to her Majesty's Government in repressing unfair ennot doubt, will command public attention.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST. CONSULAR POWERS IN THE EAST .- In Mr. BRYANT'S letter from Smyrna, which appeared in this paper on Saturday last, the following remarks on the subject of the powers and duties of United States Consuls at Turkey seem to call for special

"The foreign Consuls in the Turkish Empire have great power under the laws of the country, and great weight with the Government of the Sultan. If a Pasha or Govument of the Sultan of ernor of a province misbehaves himself, and gives them just cause of complaint, an application from them addressed to the Sultan is sure to precure his removal. 'I can commit any man to prison, within the district for which I am consul,' said our Consul at Beyroot to me, 'for any cause whatever; and it is only after he has been a prisme inquiring the reason of his detention.'

"But this is not all. A law passed by the Congress of the United States in August, 1848, makes the American Consuls appointed for the Turkish Empire judges in all causes of a criminal nature in which a citizen of the nited States is the accused party. I pray you to look at te statute and see if it is not an extraordinary one. The Consul is both the judge and the jury, and from his senthe onsul. Mr. Offley is the American Consul at the perof Smyrna. He may not only throw me and the Americi friends who are with me, and the two Smyrnaites wheame on with us from Cairo, and are now in lazaretto, to prison, and keep us there for three days, on no actation at all, but he may hang all the Americans of outarty to-morrow morning, without allowing us a mome's delay, or any opportunity of procuring the revisicof a hasty or capricious sentence. If you should find thaw to be as I have stated, I hope you will inquire wther it ought not to be immediately amended.

Powers like those which I have mentioned ought not the entrusted to any but the most able and upright m. An American Consul in a port of the Turkish Eme is the Sultan of all the American citizens who are hin his district: he holds their lives and liberties in hands. As much caution ought to be used in selectportant judicial office-the highest conscientiousness d the soundest judgment are not qualities too exalted rit. Yet it is sometimes strangely mishestowed.

"Not long since a Prussian subject, who was obliged leave Constantinople for some misbehavior, and who uld not return to it in a private capacity, went to the but you may perhaps find it in the list of recent appointments; at all events, you shall have it in my next, after can hardly suppose that the office was bestowed in this esponsibilities."

REMARKS BY THE "POST" OF MONDAY.

concluded between the Sublime Porte and the United States, the fourth article of which concludes s follows:

"Citizens of the United States of America, quietly purot be arrested and put in prison by the local authori-ies, but they shall be tried by their Minister or Consul, The

In August of the year 1848 an act was passed to carry o effect the foregoing treaty, and for other purposes, which conferred the most arbitrary and absolute power upon the United States consuls resident in China, and tries. exended the like powers to our consuls in the Turkish deninions .- [United States Statues at Large, vol. 9, p. 276.] "Il the judicial power necessary to execute the provisins of said treaty." Section seven provides:

That each of the consuls aforesaid, at the port for wich he is appointed, shall be competent, under the au-thrity herein contained, upon facts within his own knowlege, or which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made or information filed in writing and au-thriticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the commisioners, (by the 'Minister resident' in Turkey,) to issuthis warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United Stees charged with committing (in Turkey) any offence against law; and when arrested, to arraign and try any such offender; and, upon conviction to sentence him to putishment in the manner herein prescribed, always meting out punishment in a manner proportioned to the offence; which punishment shall in all cases, except as herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprison-

The exception here is a provision for capital punishment in certain cases.

From the consul's decision there is no appeal, unless the fine exceeds \$500 and the term of imprisonment sixty

We were not aware until we examined the law that any functionary of the United States in any quarter of the globe was vested with such extraordinary, such dangerous powers over the life, liberty, and property of our countrymen. No satrap of King Darius, no proconsul of all the Casars, no Grand Vizier possesses more irresponsible authority or ampler opportunities for the indulgence of a tyrannical and capricious nature.

It is undoubtedly necessary that some authority should be somewhere vested for more summary proceedings against lawless Americans in Turkey and in China, and tain concessions which the United States could make to countries like those without constitutional governments, than consuls usually possess; but it can never be prudent to place the persons and property of American citizens so completely at the mercy of any man as is directed by this law.

We are sure that while the act of 1848 remains unchanged, which we trust will not be long, the Government will realize the importance of selecting for these consulships men whose character will be a sufficient guarantee against their abusing the powers with which they are clothed.

There are five American consulships in Turkey and six

The Consuls in Turkey and the five "treaty ports," as they are called in China, receive one thousand dollars, in addition to their consular fees, for their judicial duties. How these places are now filled we have no information. We have shown sufficient reasons for requiring a very high grade of character from their successors.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES QUESTION.

In the British House of Lords on the 21st ultimo the Earl of Malmesbury rose to put the question, of which he had given notice, respecting the state of the negotiations pending between Great Britain and the United In the New York Evening Post we find the fol- States on the subject of the colonial fisheries. The noble ment for the protection of the latter. Their lordships would recollect that that course was said to have procroachments on the colonial fisheries; and eventually Mr. Webster agreed that the negotiations should be entered into as early as possible between the two Governments, not only to settle the question of British fisheries, but to bring to a successful result other negotiations between the two countries, embracing various commercial points. The wisdom and propriety of the step taken by her Majesty's late Government in sending out vessels of war to protect the fishermen whose rights were being interfered with could not be doubted. A few captures were made of American vessels found fishing in waters where clearly they were prohibited, viz. within three marine railes of

Her Majesty's present Government were, of course, fulvaluable nature of those fisheries, and the importance of the question would excuse the anxiety with which he would now press the noble lord (Clarendon) opposite for information with respect to the further safe-ty and protection of privileges so precious. It was an cause whatever; and it is only after he has been a pris-oner for three days that the Pasha has a right to send to

British Government obtained the services of an Admiral on that station of great capacity and judgment, but also that the efforts of that officer in repressing encroach-ments had been greatly aided, and sustained, and reciprocated by Commodore Perry. These encroachments were of a character which, had they not been checked, would have destroyed the inshore fisheries on the banks of Nova Scotia. He did not speak of those waters claimed by us, under the treaty of 1818, but to which the American Government disputed our right.

With regard to these, her Majesty's late Government came to an agreement with the Government of the United pre and, if I am not mistaken, a special treaty with the States that no capture should take place in those dispu-Fore, sanction the exercise of this power on the part of ted waters pending the negotiation; and accordingly the captures that were made were entirely confined to vessels fishing within three miles of the shore. Now, in his opinion, this country was deeply indebted to the exertion, pru-dence, and ability of our Admiral, Sir George Seymour, during the whole time he conducted, not only the protection of those fisheries, but the negotiations with different persons in respect to them; and he (the Earl of Malmesoury) trusted that if that officer was again placed on that station, his advice, which was given with honesty—the invariable accompaniment of real merit—would be appreciated, and that the present Government would defer to it, as the last Government had done.

After Mr. Webster had agreed that a negotiation should take place, it pleased Providence to remove that distinguished statesman; and the result of this was to suspend proceedings, and soon after the change of Government took place in this country. He (Lord Malmesbury) was therefore at this moment ignorant with regard to the position of the negotiation; and if the noble lord would do so without injury to the public service, he would perhaps inform the House how far they had been advanced, and competent persons for the post as for that of the most | whether they were soon likely to be advanced to a conclusion. The fishery season was commencing, and it was very desirable to know if it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to continue protection to those British fisheries, especially the inshore fisheries, on the same understanding and in the same manner in which they had been protected by the late Government? The Earl of CLARENDON said: I have to inform the no

nited States, and after an interview with Mr. Webster, | ble Earl that her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in btained from Mr. Fillmore the appointment of American | conformity with instructions which he received from her lonsul at the port of Constantinople. He arrived at Syria, Majesty's Government, and in pursuance of the desire exn Greece, with the commission in his pocket, and was pressed by the President of the United States, entered inwaiting for an American vessel of war to convey him to to a discussion at Washington for making arrangements his place of destination, where he expected to make a sort | to carry into effect, on a better footing, the commercial of triumphal entry, when Mr. Marsh, our Minister at relations between the United States and this country. Mr. Constantinople, hearing of his appointment, wrote in- CRAMPTON received the most cordial assurances, both from stantly to Mr. Fillmore, assuring him of the man's utter the President and from the Secretary conducting foreign unworthiness, and advising that his commission should affairs, of their agreement in the views taken by her Mabe immediately revoked. This was done, and the Prus- jesty's Government, and of their belief that a convention sian received notice of his dismissal as soon as it could be might be concluded in a satisfactory form. Mr. Crampforwarded to him. I do not give you his name, because ton, at their request, proposed the project of a convention am not quite sure that I remember it, and, being in the on which, however, some difficulties arose, and some obazaretto, have no means of informing myself by inquiry, jections were made, but the whole proceedings being con ducted in the most friendly spirit. When, however, the President, in his annual message to Congress, declared that in his opinion the two subjects, that of the fisheries am let out of this prison. The case ought to be put on and the reciprocity of trade, had better be embodied in record as a warning against hasty appointments to office. | two separate conventions, Mr. Crampton conveyed to him the reasons why he believed such a course would be ob ase with any distinct recollection of its powers and jected to by her Majesty's Government. The project was nevertheless sent home, and agreed to by her Majesty's Government, with some modifications; and my noble friend (Lord John Russell) expressed to Mr. Crampton his earnest desire that it might be concluded, and thus be Mr. BRYANT is correct, both as to the terms of accepted as a proof that the two Governments were dehe treaty and of the law. In 1831 a treaty was termined to carry on their respective relations in the spirit jections and new difficulties that were entirely unforeseen arose; these occasioned a new reference to her Majesty's Government; and thus it became manifestly impossible uing their commerce, and not being charged or convicted to carry the matter further, with any hope of bringing it f any crime or offence, shall not be molested; and even to a successful issue during the short period in which the then they may have committed some offence, they shall late Government of the United States were to remain in

The question must therefore be considered to be at nd punished according to their offence, following, in this espect, the usage observed towards other Franks."—

United States Statutes at Large, Little & Brown's edition, vol. I am sure, also, that my noble friend will require no assurance from me that the zeal, ability, and great judgment characterizing all Mr. CRAMPTON's conduct, will not allow any opportunity to escape of bringing the question to a conclusion alike honorable and useful to both coun-

With respect to the other question asked-regarding the protection of these fisheries-I have to state that precisely the same instructions that were sent out last year, B the provisions of this law the consul is vested with and for the same purpose, have been sent out by her Majesty's present Government. Those instructions appear to me to be framed with great care and caution, and I believe no alteration whatever has been made in them. My noble friend will receive further satisfaction from knowing that those instructions will likewise be carried into effect by the same gallant admiral to whom they were addressed last year, and who, I am sure, will evince again the same determination to protect every British right, as well as the same caution in respect to the rights and interests of others. I need hardly say that in the praise bestowed on that gallant officer by my noble friend I entirely concur; and perhaps, what is of more consequence to him, the opinion thus expressed is fully shared in by my right honorable friend the First Lord of the Admiralty Some time ago my right honorable friend addressed a letter to Sir G. Seymour, thanking him for the important services which he had rendered, and stating that it would be his pleasing duty to bestow the first good service ad-

The Earl of DERBY thought that the noble Earl had made a statement which would be entirely satisfactory to their lordships, the country, and the colonies. lordships could not expect from the poble Earl any further statement, which might possibly be injurious to the pub-lic service; but he (the Earl of Derby) might be permitted to call the attention of the Government to one peculiar aspect of the question. The interests of Nova Scotia, Canada, and New Brunswick were by no means identical Nova Scotia more than either of the other colonies had a peculiar interest in the general fisheries, the monopoly of which was at present our undoubted right. Therefore, should any general arrangements be entered into by which the Americans would be allowed to participate the advantages of those inshore fisheries, so far injuring the interest of Nova Scotia, great care ought to be taken to give to Nova Scotia some counterbalancing good for that concession. Nova Scotia was as greatly interested in cerher (we understood the noble Earl to refer to coal and iron) as the United States were in obtaining a share in the coveted in-shore fisheries; and he trusted that these negotiations her Majesty's Government would bear in mind the peculiar sacrifice Nova Scotia might be called on to make, and, on the other hand, the special compensations which might be made to her.—London paper.

Golownin's Captivity with the Japanese, and an account London, 1853, \$2.25.

Watts's Japan and the Japanese, 1 vol., 1852, 50 cts. Japan, Geographical and Historical, from the earliest pe the present time, by Mac Farlane, 1 vol., 1852. \$1.25. ire et Description du Japon, par Charlevoix, 1 vol.

Paris, 50 cents.

Voyage en Chine, Ile Bourbon, Malacca, Manille, Cochin-China, Java, &c., par Lavollée, 1 vol., Paris, 1852.

Vingt Années aux Phillipines, par Geroniere, 1 vol., Paris, 1853, 75 cents.

FRANCK TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON.

" Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that he Legislature of Maryland has passed the Metropolitan Railroad Bill, freed from the capitation tax clause, which the House of Delegates had injudiciously inserted but ultimately receded from. This work, now authorized by the united authority of Congress and of Maryland, is one of the most important improvements on foot in any part of the proceeding on through the rich counties of Frede- has thrown upon the district. rick and Washington to Hagerstown, will there connect with the Harrisburg and other Railroads of Pennsylvania.

We presume that the Commissioners named in the act will take immediate steps for opening books of subscription; and, as it is said that a number of capitalists are ready to invest in the stock, we ensee the work under contract.

kansas, Major Thomas Fitzpatrick, has been ap- dom for his success. pointed to hold a council this summer with the of a character similar to that with the Laramie Indians last year, binding them not to molest the is well said by the journal from which we copy that travel through those desolate wastes between our Western frontier and New Mexico, and to obtain their consent to the establishment of necessary military posts along the route. Large presents of provisions and the usual goods and articles will be made them by the Agent, the cost of which will be not less than \$20,000. After having performed this important service, Major FITZPATRICK will proceed to the eastern frontier of Utah and obtain the assent of the Indians, parties to the treaty of Laramie, to the amendments of the Senate thereto.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York, at its late term at Oswego, have affirmed the unconstitutionality of an appeal to the people in any legis lative matter. The subject in question was a vote by the people of that State on the Free School Law. They decide that a bill otherwise constitutional can be rendered unconstitutional by requiring its validity to depend upon a vote of the people. They argue that the State Constitutions have confined the law-making power to the Legislature. Judge HAYNER, of Minnesota, made the same decision on giving the liquor law to the decision of the people.

RHODE ISLAND .- The 'Concord Democrat says that the two Democratic Representatives to Congress just elected in Rhode Island are both opposed to the Fugitive Slave law, and to the Baltimore

MEXICO.-The New York Courier pithily remarks: "If there is a nation on earth which our Government is bound by every magnanimous con- and sleeping under the sky that arches the shore of Ma surrender to us half of all the territory she pos-

FROM BUENOS AYRES .- Buenos Ayres dates to the 12th of March report that the revolution there is at an end. Private letters say that commisof justice, accommodation, and liberality. This was met sioners had agreed upon a peace, the terms of which in the same spirit by Mr. EVERETT. But some fresh ob- were unknown. Gen. URQUIZA had given up the objectionable treaty entered into at San Nicholas. The Buenos Ayreans were victorious over the outsiders in several engagements.

> Hon. Andrew Johnson has received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee.

JOHN ANTHONY WINSTON has been nominated for Governor of Alabama by the Democratic State

More RAILROADS. -The public spirit of our Alexandria neighbors deserves success, and will doubtless command it. We perceive by an advertisement in this day's paper that they have another railroad on foot from their enterprising town, up through the counties of Fairfax and Loudoun, across the great fertile valley, through Frederick to Hampshire, and thence, ultimately, we know not how far beyond; and they announce that enough of the stock in this new enterprise is subscribed to authorize the organization of the company. Commercial enterprise has already in our country eclipsed the wonders of Alla-

We learn from a correspondent abroad that the Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, has been recently elected a ry to enable him to undertake a second and novel expedi-Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academical Society of Cherbourg, in France.

THE SULTAN'S BLOCK .- By a late letter from Constantinople we learn that the stone which the Sultan of Turkey is having prepared for the National Washington Monument is being done "in the handsomest style, and will do his Imperial Majesty credit." The Sultan undertook suggestion of Mr. John P. Brown, the United States desirous of making his offering worthy of the purpose to which it is to be devoted.

The Boston papers record the death of ROBERT G. Shaw, Esq., aged 76 years, well known for many years as an active and enterprising merchant of that city, and one who was much esteemed for his probity and private benevolence. He leaves an estate worth nearly a million

The House of Delegates of Maryland have passed a bill, by a vote of 64 to 2, to reduce the State direct tax to 15 cents on the \$100. The direct tax is now 25 cents the \$100. This legislation of the House will doubtless receive the sanction of the Senate, which had previously voted to reduce the tax to 121 cents.

EARTHQUAKE .- The Lynchburg Virginian states that 95 o'clock on Monday morning last. The same shock was felt at Wheeling and in this city.

diminutive of the Spanish word meea, table; i. e., table- ral; and the State has subscribed three millions land, or plateau, and is applied to a lesser plateau in the and six hundred thousand dollars. In one year valley of the Rio Grande, beneath that of the great mesa, more we shall have at least three hundred miles of plateau, or table-land which extends for several hundred railroad in running order." miles in all directions from the Rio Grande. It means, therefore, little plateau, or little table-land. It is situated on the western side of the Rio Grande, about fifty miles above El Paso, in latitude about 32 deg. 18 min. north, Island, to fill the seat lately vacated by the expiraand until the year 1850 it was without an inhabitant.

templates abandoning Fort Atkinson, or Sumner, near the site of old Fort Mann, on the Upper Arkansas, and transferring the troops occupying it to the former. Walnut Creek has the advantage of subject of the United States Assay Office was rather amusfine grazing, excellent water, and a comparatively good supply of timber. Being the only post, however, between the Missouri and the eastern border he has begun he will follow out. of New Mexico, it would seem to be an insufficient

to a formal and earnest application from a large already arranged, and would not be altered. But they beneath the water in the cars. number of his fellow-citizens, has consented to be a candidate for Congress for the seventh district of said the Secretary, "and cannot be altered. I have ascountry. It will furnish a direct communication Virginia. If Mr. Jefferson's rule of selecting pubbetween the Seat of Government and the West, lie servants were to prevail, Mr. Snowden might ladelphia. He will also be the General Superintendent of tirely sunk beneath the water, and it is supposed that all intersecting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near feel confident of success; for not only is he emi-Fredericktown, and saving between that point and nently "honest and capable," but so worthy in all There was a considerable hubbub and some remon-Fredericktown, and saving between that point and nently "honest and capable," but so worthy in all strance at this on the part of the deputation, but the Setreet that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respects that we are not without hopes that his percentage of the travel now respect to required by that circuitous route—a saving in fact sonal merits will be so well appreciated by the high-sides, it would save expense. of one-half both in time and expense between the minded people of his district as to override mere The committee then suggested a person for the office of

We regret to learn that Dr. KANE, the enterprising leader of the second Grinnell Expedition, is at present suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. We sincerely hope he may recover by the time-we believe the 15th of this month-appointed for the commencement of his daring and philanthropic voyage tertain the hope that it will not be long before we of exploration. The prayers of his countrymen and of the noble-hearted all over the world will accompany him. Admiration of his lofty motive, as well as TREATY WITH THE INDIANS OF THE GREAT deep sympathy with the long and harrowing sus-PRAIRIES .- We learn that the veteran and expe- pense which has torn the heart of the devoted wife rienced Indian Agent for the Upper Platte and Ar- of Franklin, enlist the fervent wishes of all christen- and he should send him to the New York Assay Office.

We take pleasure in copying from a contempowild Indians of the Great Plains bordering on the rary the annexed sketch of the adventures and es-&c., for the purpose of making a treaty with them, previous life of this noble American, who is now reflecting so much honor on his country-of whom it "he has taken his diploma in the college of dangers."

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES. Dr. KANE AND THE GRINNELL EXPEDITION.—Certainly

Dremendhar Dagore, and for three months from his palanguin looks out upon the glories of that country which displays in prodigality its physical wonders, and gathers around it the most romantic associations withen we trace | Christianity. The disputes between the Greek and Latin him in Upper Egypt and Abyssinia, imprinting the temporary footsteps of the camel on the shifting sands, traversing the Sahara to the base of Jupiter Ammon; at the imminent risk of life, applying his ears to the lips of Memnon, that speak their morning words high in the clouds; for severa! weeks, with Professor Lepsius, disturbing the ancient dust of the Pharachs; again wrecked as he descends the Nile; wounded in a combat near Alexandria; then hunting out each scene of interest in classic Greece, sideration to treat with kindness and forbearance, rathon; then whirling through Italy, France, and Engit is that nation which we have recently forced to land; then cruising on the coast of Africa, he avails him-cred a speech upon railroad matters at Fort Smith, self of his Brazilian acquaintance, and is permitted to during which he made known the very important fact that penetrate the interior and examine the whole machinery the largest Gypsum field in the world lies about three hun- MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. of the slave trade; then fighting with the coast fever, dred miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the plains and, though coming off conqueror, yet so disabled as to be explored by Capt. Mancy last year, extending over an Mexico, carrying despatches to General Scott in a mad west. The strata in some places is twenty feet thick; of mously nominated Hon. Gronge: N. Briggs as their canobtaining an escort of a miscreant spy company, and He says that there is a sufficient quantity of it to supply becoming involved in a series of fights, he received the the whole world, and would employ a railroad in its transswords of Gen. Gaona and Gen. Torrejon; had his horse portation one hundred years. killed under him, and was himself desperately wounded in protecting the lives of his prisoners against his own men; then engaged in hydrographic service on the coast survey: then, as surgeon of the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, spending a long and dismal winter on the frozen waters of the polar seas ; then returning, amidst the congratulations of his countrymen, he descends from the altitude of an iceberg to the heat of the lecture-room, and lays before the people the results of his northern investigations : and now we see him, thus familiarized with every peril and accilmated in every region-having successfully struggled with the rice fever in the Canton river. with the plague in Egypt, with the yellow fever at Rio. with the congestive at Puebla, with the African fever on the coast, with an organic disease of the heart which has large family of daughters, who are now nearly all marfrom boyhood been assailing the citadel of life with dangerous wounds. Thus disciplined and accredited, we see this young, slender, and plastic American, under the aid of a benevolence that stretches beyond homeand country, Esq., of Philadelphia; one to Mr. Todd, a retired merfreighting his stout ship, now in our harbor, with the implements and means of subsistence which are necessation, to find, if it be possible, amidst the ices of the pole, the form, living or dead, of that gallant explorer whose fruits of the present truce in Europe may be signalized

do his Imperial Majesty credit." The Sultan undertook the Vicksburg Railroads, respectively, passed the British capitalists—the same which carried the line across this project of furnishing a stone for the monument at the House of Representatives by a decided majority, the British Channel—for carrying it on from the main Charge at Constantinople, and is now understood to be year to I may, and have doubtless ere this received Sardinia, in the midst of the Mediterranean; and France State as follows:

"Sixty-four thousand shares at \$25 each, amounting is obvious enough, without specification. to \$1,000,000, to the stock of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad Company; forty-eight thousand shares of \$25 each, equivalent to \$1,200,000, to the stock of the Opelousas Road; and thirty-two thousand shares of \$25 each, equal to \$800,000, to the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad Company."

By this timely and liberal aid the above named millions of dollars; the parishes have and will vote MESILIA. - According to Mr. Bartlett, MESILIA is the large sums; individual subscriptions have been libe-

> PHILIP ALLEN, Democrat, has been elected tion of the term of Mr. CLARKE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE SUN. 1

The interview of the Deputation of the New York Chaming, and also very creditable to the Secretary, who is not to be humbugged nor overreached. The Secretary begins with a strict eye to economy, and it is to be hoped that as

The deputation, headed by Mr. FROST, came down here with three passenger cars, were precipitated into the protection for nearly seven hundred miles of greatly backed by any amount of political and business influence, for the purpose of regulating every thing relative to the Assay Office. As soon as they announced their pur-EDGAR SNOWDEN, Esq., of Alexandria, yielding pose, the Secretary told them that the whole matter was wished to designate a proper person of their body as Superintendent of the Assay Office. "That is fixed already," who reached the surface of the water, and many

two places. The road will not only pass through party objections, and overcome the seven or eight Treasurer of the Assay Office. The Secretary, in reply, the fine agricultural county of Montgomery, but, hundred Democratic majority which the gerrymander remarked that he had settled that matter already. He had assigned that duty to the Assistant Treasurer of New York. He could act as Treasurer of the Assay Office, and entirely covered with water. It is believed that fully fifty it would save expense.

> An attempted remonstrance against this was met by the assurance that the matter was fixed, and that it was necessary to save expense.

sayer, dwelling very much upon the vast amount of sci- wounded. The distress is heart-rending. ence required, and attempting to show how much they knew about the office. The Secretary replied that he had already settled that point. He had found a suitable As- evidently greatly exaggerated. A despatch just received sayer, already under the pay of the Government, down at says that only two baggage cars and the smoking car one of the Southern Mints, where he had nothing to do, were submerged. Only the persons in the smoking car This arrangement, the Secretary added, would not be altered. It was fixed, and it would save expense.

The New Yorkers gave up the contest, convinced that they could do nothing with a Secretary who had already Arkansas, consisting of the Camanches, Kiowas, capes in various parts of the world which mark the fixed every thing, and, besides, was bent on saving ez-

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Connecticut met on Wednesday at Hartford. The House was organized by the election of W. W. EATON, Democrat, for Speaker. In the afternoon Governor SEYMOUR delivered his annual message. He ments. no man of the age has graduated in such a course of pre- represents the financial condition of the State as in a paratory discipline as he to whom is now intrusted the flourishing condition, with a surplus of \$50,000 in the search for the long-lost navigator. He has taken his di- treasury, and recommends the reduction of the State tax. ploma in the college of dangers. In the brief enumera- The income of the school fund the past year was \$135,000, tion of his studies, we find him tramping for several weeks and the amount of dividend per scholar was \$1.35. He on foot through the orange groves of Brazil; then for a recommends the establishment of higher public semina- are those of Dr. A. Welsh, of Hartford; D. R. Beach, of month chasing the tiger near Bombay; then a surgeon of ries of learning, approves the establishment of the State the American legation to China, where, after numerous Reform School, and recommends a further appropriation unavailing endeavors to penetrate the forbidden portions of \$25,000. He says the free banking law of the last John Moss, of Gardiner, Maine; David B. Newell, of do. : of the Celestial regions, he goes to the Philippines, and session has worked well, and recommends the most searchsucceeds, through the good offices of the monks of the in- ing investigation into the affairs of the two banks which terior of Manilla, in visiting its fastnesses and exploring have recently failed. He thinks that accidents upon its volcanic wonders; then, with bamboo cord around his railroads might be remedied by the appointment of a in the wreck. The bodies found are much disfigured. waist, descending two hundred feet below the brink, into railroad commissioner, to stand between railroad compa- and recognition in many cases is difficult. The mails the great crater of Tael, returning with a bottle of its nies and the public. He reiterates his opinion on the insulphur waters, and leaving his crisped boots amid its justice of the Maine liquor law. He speaks favorably of locomotive and baggage car and two passenger cars cinders and lava; then again, visiting China and encoun- African colonization, recommends the abolition of capital plunged into the river fifteen feet below the surface. tering shipwreck, he passes to India as physician of the punishment, and is in favor of a Convention for the revision of the Constitution.

> THE HOLY PLACES .- The contests among the Christian sects over the holy places in Jerusalem are a disgrace to Christians have often risen so high that the Turkish soldiers were compelled to interfere to keep them from open battle on the very places which both regarded with the highest veneration. In some of the churches of highest sanctity the different sects perform their services at different times of the day, being compelled to this arrangement by the infidel authorities. The superstitions practised at some of these places are very shocking, and the worship is little short of idolatry .- Providence Journal.

obliged to return home an invalid; then volunteering for area of three hundred miles north and south, east and Cochituate Hall, Boston, on Tuesday evening, and unaniace through the country our troops had left: at Perote, the purest kind, white, and in some instances transparent. didate for President, and Chas. W. Storer for Secretary.

The large stock of blood horses belonging to the estate of the late WM. GIBBONS were sold at auction on Tuesday, at Madison, (N. J.) Among the number sold was the celebrated racer "Fashion," now 17 years old, bought by Mr. Morris, of Morrisania, for \$1,550. Bonnets o' Blue, mother of Fashion, 26 years old, brought \$100; Patsey Anthony, 13 years old, \$270; Mariner, 17 years old. \$270; and others of lesser note at prices varying from \$70 up to \$620. The sale attracted a large concourse of people from Newark, New York, and other places.

Mrs. General Aaron Ward, who died at Sing Sing on Sunday last, was a daughter of the late ELKANAH WATson, of the State of New York. Mrs. Ward has reared a ried-the oldest to Col. Ward B. Burnett; one to the Hon. John R. Thomson, United States Senator from New Jersey : one to Samuel J. Randall, son of Josiah Randall. chant, and another to a son of Dr. Brandreth.

A GIRDLE ROUND THE EARTH.-The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser writes that among the unknown fate attracts the liveliest interest of the nations. | the projected Line of Telegraph from London to Calcutta and Canton. The great work is already commenced, and WELL DONE, LOUISIANA .- A few days ago, three | the line has been actually made from London to Genoa. The bills, subscribing on the part of the State of Louisi- Government of Sardinia has also just entered into a contract and to the stock of the Jackson, the Opelousas, and with Mr. John Brett, who represents a large company of and subsequently passed the Senate by a vote of 22 land at Spezzia to the farther exremity of the Island of the sanction of the Governor and become laws of will see that it is continued thence to the province of Althe State. The roads named received the aid of the giers, on the coast of Africa. The interest that England has in its continuance to her rich possessions in the East

> ILLINOIS.-Hon. BUCKNER S. MORRIS has been elected Judge of the Circuit Court in the Chicago district by a large majority.

the Franconia Notch in New Hampshire-and who has not?-has been charmed with two beautiful and romantic roads will be prosecuted to speedy completion, and lakes in that wild and picturesque region. One is well very soon the Crescent city will be reaping a rich known as "Echo Lake," and the other as the "Punch reward for her enterprise, and the State of Louisi- Bowl of the Old Man of the Mountain." They lie but and herself will receive a return of tenfold for her comparatively a short distance from each other; and one liberality. The New Orleans "Bulletin," refer- is the source of the south branch of the Amonoosuck, and the shock of an earthquake was felt in Lynchburg about ring to what has been done in that State during the other the western branch of the Pemigiwasset. Cole, the past year in aid of railroad enterprises, says: in his essay on American scenery, gives the following New Orleans has voted a tax of three and a half beautiful description of these secluded mountain "tarns:"

" Shut in by stupendous mountains which rest on crags that tower more than a thousand feet above the water whose rugged brows and shadowy breaks are clothed by dark and tangled woods, they have such an aspect of deep seclusion, of utter and unbroken solitude, that, when standing on their brink a lonely traveller, I was overwhelmed with an emotion of the sublime such as I have rarely felt. It was not that the jagged precipices were lofty, that the enc roling woods were of the dimmest shade, or that the waters were profoundly deep; but that over all, rocks, wood, and water, brooded the spirit of repose, and the silent energy of nature stirred the soul to its inmost deaths "

We understand that the Department of War con- | DOINGS AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY. | ANOTHER TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER-FIFTY OR SIXTY PASSENGERS KILLED

NORWALK, (CONN.) MAY 6 .- The morning train of cars from New York on the New Haven Railroad a new site on Walnut Creek, considerably this side ber of Commerce with the Secretary of the Treasury on the ran off the drawbridge at this place this morning, causing one of the most serious railroad disasters that has ever occurred in this country.

The drawbridge had been left open by accident or carelessness, and 'the locomotive and baggage car, river, presenting a frightful catastrophe, there being upwards of one hundred passengers-men, women, and children-either involved in the ruins, or sunk

Great exertions were made for the rescue of those who were in it have perished. The number killed and drowned cannot be less than fifty, whilst a large number

NORWALK, MAY 6 .- It is now two o'clock P. M., and the excitement and distress at the scene of the accident is beyond human language to describe. The car which fell over into the river is still in the same position, and persons are in it, all of whom are in the quiet embrace of death. The most active exertions are making to get the car out, but it is so deeply submerged that the task is a most difficult one. Two other cars of the train were com-The deputation thought to save their credit with the pletely shattered. Most of those who lost their lives Board at home, and earn their expenses by carrying at were in the car that went over in the river. Some, howleast one point, and so they proposed to designate an As- ever, were killed by the concussion, and others badly

New York, May 6 .- The despatches from Norwalk are

THIRD DESPATCH.

were drowned. FOURTH DESPATCH. Norwalk, May 6 .- Forty-five dead bodies have now

been recovered. A great many who escaped death are seriously injured, some of them mortally. All the employés of the company escaped with slight bruises. The train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. It is now said that the blame rests with the engineer of the train, who has been arrested. Signals were displayed by the bridge-tender, as is certified by many of those who have escaped. There are, however, many conflicting state-

Nonwalk, Eight o'clock .- Thus far forty-nine dead bodies have been recovered, and two of the injured persons have died. Eighteen others are seriously injured, three of them dangerously. Among the bodies recognised Bridgeport: Mrs. Fluent, of Lancaster, Pa.: Rev. Mr. Schor, of Williamsburgh; D. R. Smith, of Springfield; John L. G. Ray, of Springfield; Walter French, of Manchester, N. H.; Norman Parker, of Woodbury, Connecticut. There are probably ten or more dead bodies vet Every person in the two first cars was either killed or seriously injured. The draw was opened to permit a steamboat to pass through.

YELLOW FEVER AT BARBADOES. Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, dated 7th

"I am happy to tell you the yellow fever has entirely left this island, and sincerely trust we shall not have such an awful visitation for some time. I have had accounts that it reached Trinidad a few weeks ago, and carried off a few of theinhabitants. At Tohago, where it appeared a few of the garrison had died, and at St. Vincents one Lieut. Colonel and three other officers of junior rank. It was particularly severe on the officers and crew of the Dr. GEORGE G. SHUMARD, of Arkansas, recently deliv. Dauntless steam frigate, sixteen of the former and about

> The Whig members of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts assembled at

The Democratic and Free-soil members met in the State House, the first-named in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the last in the Green Room. The Democrats, on motion of Mr. B. F. HALLETT, through a committee, invited the Free-soilers to meet with them, and come together as one party, under the name of the friends of reform. The Free-soilers accepted the invitation, and marched into the Hall of the House of Representatives. The balloting for candidates for the officers of the Convention then took place, and resulted in the selection of Hon. N. P. BANKS, Coalition Democrat, for President, and Messrs. Wm. S. Robinson and Jas. T. Robinson, Free-soilers, for Secretaries.

On Wednesday the Convention assembled, pursuant to law, and was duly organized by the election of the Coalition candidates.

FLORIDA. - The Governor of Fiorida has appointed J. FINLEY, Esq. Judge of the Western district of that State, in place of Hon. George S. Hawkins, who has accepted the post of Collector at Apalachicola.

Eggs .- In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on Tuesday, Mr. Rowley, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred a petition for a law regulating the sale of eggs by weight, reported "that the present mode of selling eggs goes back as far as the memory of man runneth, and the granting of the prayer of the petitioners would produce the most direful results. It would completely revolutionize our whole code of kitchen laws, render useless all cooking receipts, and bring down upon the heads of the members of this Great General Court in general, and upon the heads of the unmarried members in particular, the anathemas of the whole fraternity of cooking maids, for presuming to innovate upon this time-honored and hallowed practice. If eggs were all of a size there would be no necessity for legislation. The committee therefore recommend to the feathered tribes a strike for an increase of feed, and an application of the ten-hour law, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw." The report was accepted.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, MAY 6 .- Business is steady, but not active. Sales to-day of 300 barrels Howard street flour at \$4.81. THE FRANCONIA LAKES .- Every person who has visited and 1,200 do. City Mills at \$4.874. Rye flour, \$3.75; corn meal, \$3 a \$3.12. Grain scarce; red wheat is selling at 111 a 114 cents, white do. 116 a 120 to 126 per bushel, as to quality; white corn 52 a 54, yellow 57 a 59; Maryland oats 38 a 40, Pennsylvania de. 42 a 44; rye, 82 a 90 : cloverseed, \$6 per bushel.

Provisions stendy : sales of mess pork at \$15.75 a \$16; prime do. \$14.50; mess beef, \$16; bacon, shoulder 64, sides 81, hams 10 a 12. Rio coffee, 91 a 91; sugars and molasses dull. Cotton has declined 1 per lb.

Tobacco very firm: sales during the week of about 1,200 hogsheads Maryland and Ohio at full prices of last week. There is a good shipping demand; holders in some instances are asking an advance. The inspections of the week are 1,290 hogsheads Maryland, 356 do. Ohio, and 89 Kentucky: total 1,743 hogsheads. Kentucky: total, 1,743 hogsheads.

The stock market steady, but not active. Money con-

tinues very easy; good paper on the street & a 1 percent. a

New York Market.

NEW YORK, MAY 6 .- The flour market is firmer to-day, with sales of 2,500 barrels at \$4.56 a \$4.75 for State, and \$4.75 a \$5 for Genesee. Sales of 400 barrels Southern at \$5.12 a \$5.25. Wheat is firm, and in demand. Corn is firm; sales of 12,000 bushels at 65} for white, and 66 for yellow.